EUGENE G. IREDALE, ESQ. (SBN: 75292) LAW OFFICES OF EUGENE G. IREDALE 1 09 FEB - 6 PM 4: 16 105 West "F" Street, 4th Floor 2 San Diego, California 92101-6036 CLERK, U.S. DISTRICT COURT SOUTHERN SISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA TEL: (619) 233-1525 FAX: (619) 233-3221 3 Attorney for plaintiffs 4 YY: 5 6 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 7 IN AND FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA 8 '09 CV 0227 BEN AJB 9 CASE NO.: JOSEFA GODINEZ MERIDA, an individual and ) ESTATE OF NOE ROJAS, by its personal 10 **COMPLAINT FOR:** representative Josefa Godinez Merida, 11 (1) Right of Association Plaintiffs, 42 U.S.C. 1983 12 v. (2) Right of Association: Monell 13 42 U.S.C. 1983 CITY OF SAN DIEGO, a municipal corporation, JACK PEARSON, an individual, PAUL 14 (3) Wrongful Death GALANTE, an individual, SAN DIEGO 42 U.S.C. 1983 POLICE DEPARTMENT, WILLIAM 15 LANSDOWNE, an individual, and DOES 1-20 (4) Wrongful Death: Monell 16 inclusive, 42 U.S.C. 1983 Defendants. 17 (5) Excessive Force 42 U.S.C. 1983 18 (6) Excessive Force: Monell 19 42 U.S.C. 1983 20 (7) Failure to Properly Screen and Hire 42 U.S.C. 1983 21 (8) Failure to Train, Supervise and 22 Discipline 42 U.S.C. 1983 23 (9) Failure to Supervise and Discipline 24 42 U.S.C. 1983 25 26 DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL 27 28 1

**COMPLAINT** 

COME NOW, JOSEFA GODINEZ MERIDA and the ESTATE OF NOE ROJAS, through its personal representative Josefa Godinez Merida, by their attorney of record, Eugene G. Iredale, and allege and complain as follows:

### <u>I.</u> GENERAL ALLEGATIONS

- 1. Jurisdiction is founded upon the existence of a Federal Question.
- 2. This is an action to redress the deprivation under color of statute, ordinance, regulation, custom or usage of rights, privileges, and immunities secured to the plaintiff by the First, Fourth, Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States (42 U.S.C. § 1983) and arising under the law and statutes of the State of California.
- 3. Jurisdiction is founded upon 28 U.S.C. §1331, §1343(3) and (4), this being an action authorized by law to redress the deprivation under color of law, statute, ordinance, regulation, custom and usage of rights, privileges, and immunities secured to a plaintiff by the First, Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States.
- 4. This Court has supplemental jurisdiction over the pendent state law claims under 28 U.S.C. § 1367(a).
- 5. Venue is proper in the Southern District of California because the acts or omissions which form the basis of the Plaintiff's claims occurred in San Diego, California.
- 6. The matter in controversy exceeds, exclusive of interest and costs, the jurisdictional minimum of this court of ONE HUNDRED FIFTY THOUSAND (\$150,000.00) DOLLARS.
- 7. At all times relevant to this complaint, JOSEFA GODINEZ MERIDA was the mother of NOE ROJAS.
- 8. At all times relevant to this complaint, Noe Rojas was an individual residing in San Diego County, California and his death as set forth in this complaint resulted in the creation of the ESTATE OF NOE ROJAS which brings this suit by its personal representative Josefa Godinez Merida, the mother of Noe Rojas.
- 9. At all times relevant to this complaint, Defendant CITY OF SAN DIEGO was a municipal corporation operating in San Diego County, California.
  - 10. At all times relevant to this complaint, Defendants JACK PEARSON, PAUL

GALANTE and DOES 1-20, were San Diego police officers and agents of the CITY OF SAN DIEGO.

- 11. Plaintiffs are truly ignorant of the true names and capacities of DOES 1 through 20, inclusive, and/or is truly ignorant of the facts giving rise to their liability and will amend this complaint once their identities have been ascertained as well as the facts giving rise to their liability.
- 12. At all times relevant to this complaint, Defendant CITY OF SAN DIEGO (hereinafter "City") was a municipal corporation operating in San Diego County, California.
- 13. Defendant WILLIAM LANSDOWNE (hereinafter "Lansdowne") was the chief of San Diego Police Department (hereinafter "Department") and a policy-maker
- 14. These DOE defendants were agents, servants and employees of each other of the other named defendants and were acting at all times within the full course and scope of their agency and employment, with the full knowledge and consent, either expressed or implied, of their principal and/or employer and each of the other named defendants and each of the defendants had approved or ratified the actions of the other defendants thereby making the currently named defendants herein liable for the acts and/or omissions of their agents, servants and/or employees.

#### II. FACTS

- 15. Plaintiffs reallege all prior paragraphs of this complaint and incorporate the same herein by this reference as if those paragraphs were set forth in full herein.
- 16. On February 10, 2007, defendant San Diego County police officers Jack Pearson and Paul Galante shot and killed Plaintiff Noe Rojas in San Diego, California.
  - 17. Noe Rojas was seventeen years old.
  - 18. Immediately before he was killed, Noe Rojas was driving his car.
- 19. Defendants Jack Pearson and Paul Galante pulled over Noe Rojas for making an illegal u-turn.
  - 20. Noe Rojas pulled over into a driveway, but did not come to a stop.
  - 21. Defendants Jack Pearson and Paul Galante shot Noe Rojas multiple times with their

guns, hitting him eight times.

- 22. Noe Rojas died at the scene as a result of multiple gun shot wounds.
- 23. As a result to Noe Rojas' death, his mother, plaintiff Josepha Godinez Merida, has been deprived of her right of association, including but not limited to her right to speak with, write to, read letters from, and have physical contact with her son.
  - 24. No action is pending in California for the administration of Noe Rojas' estate.
  - 25. Josepha Godinez Merida is Noe Rojas' successor in interest.
- 26. Noe Rojas did not have a will or any form of testamentary interest when he was killed.
  - 27. Noe Rojas was not married and had no children.

### FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

[By Plaintiff Josefa Godinez Merida against defendants Pearson, Galante and Does 1-20]

- 28. Plaintiffs reallege all prior paragraphs of this complaint and incorporate the same herein by this reference as if those paragraphs were set forth in full herein.
- 29. Defendants and DOES 1-20, inclusive, acting under color of state law, deprived Noe Rojas of his rights under the United States Constitution to be free from the use of excessive force by law enforcement, punishment without due process and unlawful stop, search and seizure without reasonable suspicion and probable cause.
- 30. By these acts, the defendants violated Noe Rojas' constitutional rights to be free from excessive force, punishment without due process of law, cruel and unusual punishment, and all rights guaranteed under the Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments.
- 31. The improper and unjustified use of deadly force used was unreasonable and excessive and performed with a deliberate indifference to the safety and welfare of Noe Rojas.
- 32. The shooting of a cornered man posing no risk of harm to person or property is objectively unreasonable and the actions of the defendants in that regard were such that no reasonable officer would have considered the use of force to be justified thereby violating Noe

Rojas' Fourth Amendment guarantee to be free from unreasonable seizures thereby causing the above pled deprivation of substantive due process.

- 33. The deprivation of the rights alleged above has destroyed the Constitutional rights of his mother JOSEFA GODINEZ MERIDA to the familial love, society and companionship of her son Noe Rojas which is protected by the substantive due process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.
- 34. The conduct alleged herein violated Noe Rojas' rights alleged above thereby resulting in a deprivation of plaintiffs' rights alleged above which has legally, proximately, foreseeably and actually caused plaintiffs to suffer emotional distress, pain and suffering, and further damages according to proof at the time of trial.

# SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION Right of Association – 42 U.S.C. 1983 Monell [By Plaintiff Josefa Godinez Merida against City of San Diego, San Diego Police Department, Lansdowne and Does 1-20]

- 35. Plaintiffs reallege all prior paragraphs of this complaint and incorporate the same herein by this reference as if those paragraphs were set forth in full herein.
- 36. The CITY, the DEPARTMENT and Defendant LANSDOWNE, also maintained a custom, policy or practice, within the meaning of <u>Monell</u>, of using excessive force against Latino males. The CITY also maintained an unconstitutional force policy regarding the use of alternative force.
- 37. The defendants knew it should arm and train its officers in the use of alternative uses of force such as the taser or stun-gun. Defendants knew for over a year that it could save lives by training its deputies in the use of alternative force and changing its policy regarding us of force so that an alternative to deadly force was available to the deputies.
- 38. This unconstitutional policy and refusal to train and employ tasers was a direct cause of the death of Noe Rojas in this case.
- 39. The deprivation of the rights alleged above has destroyed the Constitutional rights

  JOSEFA GODINEZ MERIDA to the familial love, society and companionship of her son Noe Rojas

which is protected by the substantive due process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.

40. The conduct alleged herein has legally, proximately, foreseeably and actually caused plaintiffs to suffer emotional distress, pain and suffering, and further damages according to proof at the time of trial.

### THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION Wrongful Death – 42 U.S.C. §§ 1983, 1988 [By the Estate of Noe Rojas against Defendants Pearson, Galante and Does 1-20]

- 41. Plaintiffs reallege all prior paragraphs of this complaint and incorporate the same herein by this reference as if those paragraphs were set forth in full herein.
- 42. Defendants Pearson and Galante and DOES 1-20, inclusive, acting under color of state law, committed wrongful acts which proximately caused the death of Noe Rojas.
- 43. Specifically, the defendants Pearson and Galante and DOES 1-20, inclusive, deprived Noe Rojas of his rights under the United States Constitution to be free from the use of excessive force by law enforcement, punishment without due process and unlawful stop, search and seizure without reasonable suspicion, probable cause and due process. These acts resulted in the death of Noe Rojas.
- 44. By these acts, the defendants violated Noe Rojas' Constitutional rights to be free from excessive force, punishment without due process of law, cruel and unusual punishment, and all rights guaranteed under the Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments.
- 45. The officers used excessive force as alleged above against Noe Rojas, with a purpose to cause harm that is unrelated to the legitimate use of force.
  - 46. The force was used to make Noe Rojas suffer and to punish him.
- 47. The force used was unreasonable and performed with a deliberate indifference to the safety and welfare of Noe Rojas.
- 48. The shooting of a teenage boy posing no risk of harm to person or property is objectively unreasonable. No reasonable officer would have considered the use of force to be justified thereby violating Rojas' Fourth Amendment guarantee to be free from unreasonable seizures.

# FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION Wrongful Death – 42 U.S.C. §§ 1983, 1988 Monell [By the Estate of Noe Rojas against the City of San Diego, San Diego Police Department, Lansdowne and Does 1-20]

- 49. Plaintiffs reallege all prior paragraphs of this complaint and incorporate the same herein by this reference as if those paragraphs were set forth in full herein.
- 50. The CITY, the DEPARTMENT, LANSDOWNE and DOES 1-20 also maintained a custom, policy or practice, within the meaning of <u>Monell</u>, of using excessive force against Latino males.
- 51. The CITY, the DEPARTMENT, LANSDOWNE and DOES 1-20 also maintained an unconstitutional force policy regarding the use of alternative force. Defendants knew it should arm and train its officers in the use of alternative uses of force such as the taser or stun-gun.
- 52. Defendants knew for over a year that it could save lives by training its deputies in the use of alternative force and changing its policy regarding use of force so that an alternative to deadly force was available to the officers.
- 53. The conduct alleged herein violated Noe Rojas' rights alleged above, thereby resulting in a deprivation of plaintiff' rights alleged above which has legally, proximately, foreseeably and actually caused plaintiffs to suffer emotional distress, pain and suffering, and further general and special damages according to proof at the time of trial.

## VII. FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION Excessive Force – 42 U.S.C. 1983 [By the Estate of Noe Rojas against Pearson, Galante and Does 1-20]

- 54. Plaintiffs reallege all prior paragraphs of this complaint and incorporate the same herein by this reference as if those paragraphs were set forth in full herein.
- 55. Defendants Pearson and Galante and DOES 1-20, inclusive, acting under color of state law, committed wrongful acts which proximately caused the death of Noe Rojas.
- 56. Specifically, the defendants Pearson and Galante and DOES 1-20, inclusive, deprived Noe Rojas of his rights under the United States Constitution to be free from the use of excessive

force by law enforcement, punishment without due process and unlawful stop, search and seizure without reasonable suspicion, probable cause and due process. These acts resulted in the death of Noe Rojas.

- 57. By these acts, the defendants violated Noe Rojas' constitutional rights to be free from excessive force, punishment without due process of law, cruel and unusual punishment, and all rights guaranteed under the Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments.
- 58. The defendants used excessive force as alleged above against Noe Rojas, with a purpose to cause harm that is unrelated to the legitimate use of force.
  - 59. The force was used to make Noe Rojas suffer and to punish him.
- 60. The force used was unreasonable and performed with a deliberate indifference to the safety and welfare of Noe Rojas.
- 61. The shooting of an unarmed teenager posing no risk of harm is objectively unreasonable. No reasonable officer would have considered the use of force to be justified.
- 62. The conduct alleged herein violated Noe Rojas' rights alleged above, thereby resulting in a deprivation of plaintiff' rights alleged above which has legally, proximately, foreseeably and actually caused plaintiffs to suffer emotional distress, pain and suffering, and further general and special damages according to proof at the time of trial.

# SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION Excessive Force – 42 U.S.C. 1983 Monell [By the Estate of Noe Rojas against the City of San Diego, San Diego Police Department, Lansdowne and Does 1-20]

- 63. The CITY, the DEPARTMENT, LANSDOWNE and DOES 1-20 maintained a custom, policy or practice, within the meaning of <u>Monell</u>, of using excessive force.
- 64. The CITY, the DEPARTMENT, LANSDOWNE and DOES 1-20 also maintained an unconstitutional force policy regarding the use of alternative force. Defendants knew it should arm and train its officers in the use of alternative uses of force such as the taser or stun-gun.
- 65. Defendants knew for over a year that it could save lives by training its deputies in the use of alternative force and changing its policy regarding use of force so that an alternative to deadly force was available to the officers.

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The conduct alleged herein violated Noe Rojas' rights alleged above, thereby 66. resulting in a deprivation of plaintiff's rights alleged above which has legally, proximately, foreseeably and actually caused plaintiffs to suffer emotional distress, pain and suffering, and further general and special damages according to proof at the time of trial.

### SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION Failure to Properly Screen and Hire: Monell 42 U.S.C. § 1983

By the Estate of Noe Rojas against the City of San Diego, San Diego Police Department, Lansdowne and Does 1-201

- 67. Plaintiffs reallege all prior paragraphs of this complaint and incorporate the same herein by this reference as if those paragraphs were set forth in full herein.
- The CITY, the DEPARTMENT, LANSDOWNE, and DOES 1-20 as a matter of 68. custom, practice and policy, failed to adequately and properly screen and hire the defendant employees.
- The failure of the defendants, their agents, servants and employees to properly screen 69. and hire the defendant police officers as a matter of policy, custom and practice, in the exercise of their functions, was deliberately indifferent to the Constitutional rights of plaintiff and done with conscious disregard for the dangers of harm and injury to the plaintiff and others similarly situated.
- Due to the acts of the defendants, the failure to properly screen and hire police 70. officers and the continued employment of the defendant police officers present a clear and present danger to the residents of the city of San Diego.
- The lack of adequate screening and hiring practices by the defendants evince 71. deliberate indifference to the rights of plaintiff and others in his position.
- Therefore, these defendants, with deliberate indifference, disregarded a duty to protect 72. the public from official misconduct.
- The conduct alleged herein violated Mr. Rojas' rights alleged above which has 73. legally, proximately, forseeably and actually caused Mr. Rojas to suffer emotional distress, pain and suffering, and further damages according to proof at the time of trial.

### EIGHTH CAUSE OF ACTION Failure to Properly Train

Failure to Properly Train 42 U.S.C. § 1983

[By the Estate of Noe Rojas against the City of San Diego, San Diego Police Department, Lansdowne and Does 1-20]

- 74. Plaintiffs reallege all prior paragraphs of this complaint and incorporate the same herein by this reference as if those paragraphs were set forth in full herein.
- 75. The CITY, the DEPARTMENT, LANSDOWNE, and DOES 1-20 as a matter of custom, practice and policy, failed to maintain adequate and proper training for police officers in the department necessary to educate the officers as to the Constitutional rights of arrestees; to prevent the consistent and systematic use of excessive force by arresting officers; and to prevent the excessive force and extra judicial punishment of potential arrestees by officers.
- 76. The CITY, the DEPARTMENT, LANSDOWNE, and DOES 1-20 failed to provide adequate training to police officers that hold the power, authority, insignia, equipment and arms entrusted to them.
- 77. Defendants failed to promulgate and enforce adequate policies and procedures related to alternatives to the use of deadly force, including the taser or stun-gun.
- 78. Said custom, practice and policy included a failure to adequately investigate, supervise and discipline offending officers which fostered the custom, practice and policy within the San Diego Sheriff's Department which resulted in the above-pled injuries to Noe Rojas.
- 79. Therefore, these defendants, with deliberate indifference, disregarded a duty to protect the public from official misconduct.
- 80. The failure to promulgate or maintain constitutionally adequate policies regarding training was done with deliberate indifference to the rights of plaintiff and others in his position.
- 81. The Constitutionally infirm lack of adequate training as to the officers in this case caused plaintiff's damages.

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## XI. NINTH CAUSE OF ACTION Failure to Properly Supervise and Discipline 42 U.S.C. § 1983

[[By the Estate of Noe Rojas against the City of San Diego, San Diego Police Department, Lansdowne and Does 1-20]

- 82. Plaintiffs reallege all prior paragraphs of this complaint and incorporate the same herein by this reference as if those paragraphs were set forth in full herein.
- 83. The CITY, the DEPARTMENT, LANSDOWNE and DOES 1-20 failed to provide adequate supervision and discipline to police officers that hold the power, authority, insignia, equipment and arms entrusted to them. Defendants failed to promulgate and enforce adequate policies and procedures related to alternatives to the use of deadly force, including the taser or stungun.
- 84. Said custom, practice and policy included a failure to adequately investigate, supervise and discipline offending officers which fostered the custom, practice and policy within the San Diego Sheriff's Department which resulted in the above-pled injuries to Noe Rojas.
- 85. Therefore, these defendants, with deliberate indifference, disregarded a duty to protect the public from official misconduct.
- 86. The failure to promulgate or maintain constitutionally adequate policies regarding training, investigation, supervision and discipline was done with deliberate indifference to the rights of plaintiff and others in his position.
- 87. The Constitutionally infirm lack of adequate training as to the officers in this case caused plaintiff's damages.

WHEREFORE, plaintiff pleads for judgment as follows:

- 1. General damages, including emotional distress, according to proof at the time of trial;
- 2. Special damages according to proof at the time of trial;
- 3. Any further declaratory relief as this Court deems just;
- 4. Costs of suit incurred herein; and
- 5. Exemplary damages and attorney fees.

Law Offices of Eugene G. Iredale

Eugene G. Iredale, Esq., attorney for JOSEFA GODINEZ MERIDA and ESTATE OF NOE ROJAS

**S**JS 44 (Rev. 12/07)

### **CIVIL COVER SHEET**

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. (SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON THE REVERSE OF THE FORM.)

the civil docket sheet. (SEE h	NOTICE TONS ON THE REVERSE OF THE FORM.)				ton to facility.
I. (a) PLAINTIFFS  JOSEFA GODINEZ MERIDA, an individual and ESTATE OF NOE			DEFENDANTS  City of San	Diego, Jack Re	arson, Paul
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(c) Attorney's (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number)			Attorneys (If Known)	aA.	DEPOTAL.
Eugene G Iredale, 105 (619)233-1525	West F Street, San Diego, Ca 92101		'09 CV	) 227 BEN <b>A</b>	JB Ü
II. BASIS OF JURISE	OICTION (Place an "X" in One Box Only)			RINCIPAL PARTIES	Place an "X" in One Box for Plaintiff
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VI CAUGE OF ACT	Cite the U.S. Civil Statute under which you a	are filing	(Do not cite jurisdictiona	l statutes unless diversity):	
VI. CAUSE OF ACTI	Brief description of cause: Violation of Plantith's civil rights	1 Fx	cessive force	<u> </u>	
VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:			EMAND \$		y if demanded in complaint:
VIII. RELATED CAS	SE(S) (See instructions): JUDGE			DOCKET NUMBER	
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#### UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA SAN DIEGO DIVISION

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